

## THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY  
TIMES BUILDING,  
Tenth and Bank Streets,  
RICHMOND, VA.

The Daily Times is served by carriers in this city and Manassas for twelve cents a week. By mail \$3 a year.

The Sunday Times—Three cents per copy. \$1.50 a week.

The Weekly Times—One dollar a year by mail.

Specimen copies sent free.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance.

Reading notices in reading-matter type, 15 cents per line. Nonparel lead, 12 cents per line.

Cost of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, postoffice order, or registered letter, payable to THE TIMES COMPANY.

Richmond, Va.  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1890.

## VISIT OF THE COUNT.

One imagines for an instant that the visit of the Count of Paris to Richmond was the least political significance. Those who show him and his party courtesy here, not only as gentlemen to gentlemen, but as their countrymen, are not only with the Count, but with the Republic.

Phillips, Orleans fought twenty-six years ago. This schedule for the purpose of revising and completing his history of the civil war, and as his material has hitherto been rather one-sided, every Southerner should take an interest in giving him the real facts of the case.

## A VICIOUS CUSTOM.

In spite of the spirit, if not the letter of the Civil Service law, the vicious custom of levying contributions from office-holders in the different departments of the Government at Washington still continues. A strong public sentiment has in recent years been created in opposition to this custom, but so far it has not been wholly stamped out, and as long as a Republican administration remains in power there is no prospect that it will be.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the Ohio Republican Association of Washington, an association composed of Ohioans in the service of the National Government in that city, was called together in order to hear an address from Mr. Hahn, the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio, who had come to inform the members of the association of the exact amount which they were expected to give in order to advance the Republican cause by the chief clerk of the General Bureau, and was attended by all the prominent, as well as by all the obscure, office-holders in Washington who hailed from Ohio.

The meeting was held openly, and the manner that brought it together was well known. Mr. Hahn spoke at great length, saying in substance that "he wanted the Republican office-holders from Ohio in Washington to give a good account of themselves in the way of cash contributions, and believed they would do so." It was suggested that to make such contributions would be in conflict with the civil service law, and would, therefore, subject each contributor to the risk of losing his position. Hahn replied that "he was not at all afraid that any of his Ohio friends would be able to devise some means by which the civil service law could be evaded," and he coolly proceeded to suggest the means which he had in mind.

When some one in the body of the meeting proposed that the contribution of each Ohio office-holder should not exceed two per cent., attention was called to the fact that the Indiana Republican Association in Washington "had sent over \$5,000 to the Hoosier State and expects to make it \$7,000 before they were through."

In conclusion, Hahn declared "that an office-holder who would not contribute to the campaign fund of his party ought to lose his place," and he further stated that there were a number of Ohio Republicans in Ohio who would gladly take the place of all such Republican office-holders and contribute portions of their salaries to the party that gave them office."

Under the influence of such mingled persuasion and threats, it is not surprising that the members of the Ohio Republican Association in Washington decided to contribute very liberally to the campaign fund which Hahn was anxious to raise.

During the whole course of Harrison's administration so far this custom of contributing to Republican campaign funds a certain proportion of salaries has grown until the evil condition of affairs which prevailed previous to Mr. Cleveland's advent to power has returned, and the Government in consequence, is becoming more and more a mere party machine to be run and to be abused in all its various branches, as well as in all its personal agencies, as if it were the property of the Republicans and not the property of the whole people.

The day of reckoning, however, must come, and there is reason to think that it will come through the many integrity and sterling merit of the last Democratic President, who, if he is re-elected to his old position, will again clean out the Augean stables even more effectively than he did at first.

## EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

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It is difficult to see precisely what end is to be attained by an extra session following immediately upon Republican defeat in the Congressional elections, that could not be attained when Congress convenes by force of the standing law. With the popular sentiment of the country, expressed at the polls, unmistakably adverse to them, will Harrison, Reed, Quay, and their associates, unscrupulous as they are, have the boldness, in very teeth of the popular verdict against them, to summon Congress in extra session, and pass the infamous Election bill, which, as all the world understands, whether they admit it or not, strikes a direct blow at the liberties of the South and an indirect blow at the liberties of the people of the whole Union?

Doubtless these men in summoning the members of Congress together under such circumstances would be influenced in such degree by the anticipation that the Republicans who have openly or secretly opposed the passage of the Election bill, would, under the irritation caused by the defeat of their party at the polls, be far more ready to yield to the persuasions of their leaders than if they were called upon to vote in regular session several months later when that irritation had time to subside.

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favorable to the Republican party, and at once, a cry will be raised that this result would not have come about but for fraudulent voting in the Southern States. The reasons which the extreme Republican politicians advanced so persistently during the progress of the session lately terminated, the course of the session lately terminated, these reasons will seem to have a practical illustration in the elections in the South which will then have only recently been held.

There appears to be a strong ground for the belief that the Republican party will call off the Election bill again, even if they secure a triumph in the approaching elections. In such an event the opposition to the party to the passage of such a measure will be far more outspoken than it would be if the Republicans should be defeated. If they are defeated, there seems to be an almost certain prospect that the Lodge bill will meet with no serious obstruction, not even in the slow and conservative Senate.

## A TARIFF-STALKING HORSE.

Of all the schedules of the new tariff law, the one in which an additional charge is imposed upon tin-plate will bear the least inspection, which is saying a great deal. The more closely we examine this schedule the more inequities in its character it seems. The idea is confidently advanced upon grounds that certainly appear plausible that this schedule was never intended to foster the manufacture of tin-plate in this country by raising the duty on imported tin-plate so high as to exclude it from the American markets. This schedule is said by some to be simply a mere cloak to protect the tin-plate industry of the North, which is the cause for which Captain Phillips, Orleans fought twenty-six years ago.

It is a boast of the advocates of the new tariff law that by prohibiting trade with foreign countries they will import industries which are now concentrated at great advantage in the Old World.

To import an industry in the present condition of our tin-plate industry is to carry it to the verge of ruin. The workers who are employed in the tin-plate industry are described by the Protectionists as "the pauper labor of the world." It is the importation of pauper labor that is the object of this insertion in the present tariff law, the fact is brought forward that a duty of four cents a pound is imposed on tin-plate. Ostensibly this duty has quite recently been discovered in Dakota, but which so far certainly has not added very much to the tin product of the world, and such product as has been gotten from it has not been of a very superior quality.

Whether an enormous tin-plate manufacture will spring up in this country or not remains to be seen. It is thought by many that it will not, and that it was not expected to do so, otherwise tin-plate would have been admitted free. The great reason for this is that the tin-plate industry in Baltimore which is the only one in the United States, is reported to be in a state of decay, and it is reported, but it is, however, probable that tin-plate will soon be manufactured in this country on a very great scale, for in spite of the duty imposed on tin-plate, there is a margin of profit in the production of tin-plate as long as the import charge upon it continues so exorbitant.

If the anticipations entertained by many that no tin-plate will in the future be manufactured in considerable quantities in this country be well founded, then the curious spectacle will be presented of a clause having been inserted in the tariff bill to drive tin-plate roofing out of the market for the benefit of the manufacturers of iron roofing, while the myriads of persons who earn their livelihood from the tin industries, or who are compelled to use tin in one form or another, will continue to suffer from the tin-plate which is the material, although the bulk of tin-plate will still be manufactured in Great Britain. No new tin-plate factories will be erected, but the people at large will be forced to go on paying the additional charges.

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The day of reckoning, however, must come, and there is reason to think that it will come through the many integrity and sterling merit of the last Democratic President, who, if he is re-elected to his old position, will again clean out the Augean stables even more effectively than he did at first.

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## EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

There is an impression in well-informed political circles in Washington that an understanding has been reached between the President and the leading Republicans in Congress providing for an extra session of that body to be held in November, in case the election should take place on the 4th of that month, which is not unfavorable to the Republican party. The only object of this extra session will be to pass the Election bill, which was postponed by the action of the Senate after it had gone through the House. If the November elections shall be adverse to the Democrats, the Republican conspirators, for they are such, from the President down, in the light of the purpose which they intend to carry out, will consider it unnecessary to call this extra session, because the enactment of the Election law can be deferred to the regular session, a few weeks later.

It is difficult to see precisely what end is to be attained by an extra session following immediately upon Republican defeat in the Congressional elections, that could not be attained when Congress convenes by force of the standing law. With the popular sentiment of the country, expressed at the polls, unmistakably adverse to them, will Harrison, Reed, Quay, and their associates, unscrupulous as they are, have the boldness, in very teeth of the popular verdict against them, to summon Congress in extra session, and pass the infamous Election bill, which, as all the world understands, whether they admit it or not, strikes a direct blow at the liberties of the South and an indirect blow at the liberties of the people of the whole Union?

Doubtless these men in summoning the members of Congress together under such circumstances would be influenced in such degree by the anticipation that the Republicans who have openly or secretly opposed the passage of the Election bill, would, under the irritation caused by the defeat of their party at the polls, be far more ready to yield to the persuasions of their leaders than if they were called upon to vote in regular session several months later when that irritation had time to subside.

Let the Congressional elections be un-

favorable to the Republican party, and at once, a cry will be raised that this result would not have come about but for fraudulent voting in the